



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 19, 1926

CHIEF CAUSES OF CRIME WAVE  
MEDITATIONS ON PEACE AND WAR  
MANAGEMENT-WORKERS' UNITY  
CONVICT LABOR PLAN OPPOSED  
A GOOD START

SIEPRAGE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



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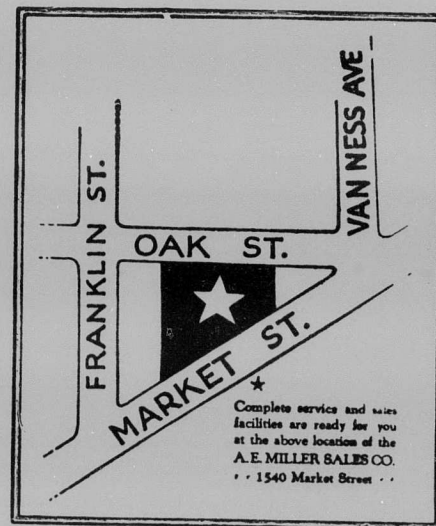
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Gorman & Bennet, Grove.  
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Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.  
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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1926

No. 3

## Chief Causes of Crime Wave

By James M. Lynch, President International Typographical Union.

Unrest resulting from the late war, too many unnecessary laws and the tension of high speed living are in my opinion largely responsible for the prevailing crime wave. As partial remedies for the situation I would suggest the repealing of unnecessary laws, a legislative holiday, agitation for purer jurisprudence, and a fairer share of the fruits of prosperity for all law-abiding classes.

Boys in the army were promised all sorts of rewards for their loyal service. When the war was over most of us forgot who was in the army and who wasn't. Among a limited number of ex-soldiers this attitude gave rise of cynicism and rancorous feelings conducive to social irregularity. More important, of course, was the uprooting of the nation's youth from routine lives and its precipitation into unwonted fields of excitement and adventure. Young men away from home naturally did some bragging about their cleverness at achieving livelihood without working. Susceptible lads took that sort of talk seriously. These conditions undoubtedly have had some effect on developments of the war aftermath. The remarkable thing is that a more dangerous and more widespread sort of unrest did not result.

\* \* \*

But the war can not be blamed for the major part of American crime. As a rule the soldier came out of the army, clean and true, and a high type of American citizen. I am convinced that the chief cause of the crime increase is the newly created felony, bootlegging, with the changes it has worked in the underworld.

Bootlegging has proved enormously profitable to the criminally inclined. It has provided the underworld with large funds and increased confidence and has thus led to perpetration of gigantic robberies and swindles. Successful crime has attained a romantic glamour. Newspapers treat crimes as great sporting events. The lawyers who operate the courts, scenting profitable publicity, help this game along. Gamblers make bets on the probable fate of a captured criminal whose guilt is a matter of public knowledge. A tricky and dramatic lawyer stands a good chance to bring him off however revolting his crime may have been. Fear of the consequences no longer acts as an effective deterrent of crime.

To blame the newspapers or the individual lawyers is to follow the typical American reformer into his favorite error—shallow reasoning, conclusion from analogous argument. The slayer used a gun, therefore abolish all firearms; the assailant was drinking, therefore launch a new law against booze; the robber escaped in an automobile, therefore lay a new and troublesome regulation on all motorists.

\* \* \*

Newspapers play up crime news because the people want to read it. A policy of ignoring crime news would assuredly promote corruption. What is needed is a new public attitude toward crime. Time was when honest folk felt a sense of personal outrage whenever they heard of a deed that added to the hazard of life or property. They do not feel so today because the multiplicity of laws has made every citizen a potential criminal. He knows that he stands in about as much danger of the law as he does of the criminal. He is liable to arrest for any one of a thousand petty infractions. He may think that he still believes in the

majesty of the law but his sympathies are likely to go out to the police captive more or less subconsciously. At best he is approximately neutral.

Repeal of unnecessary laws and concentration of police and judicial effort on the enforcement of all socially necessary laws would help the situation immensely.

If reformers would cease their efforts to readjust social habits by force and coercion and give thought to increasing human happiness by positive means they would come much nearer to success. Give every industrious citizen a fairer share of the nation's immense prosperity and more leisure in which to develop his cultural side, and a great blow will have been struck in favor of law and order. The time is ripe for this change in our philosophy. The country is immensely prosperous and super-efficient modern machinery has increased production far beyond market possibilities. By improving the standard of living and shortening the working day, sociological, industrial and economic purposes can all be served at one stroke. And a happy, contented populace does not breed criminals.

### BREAD TRUST IN COURT.

The government has started court proceedings to halt the Ward \$2,000,000,000 food merger.

Suit has been filed in the Baltimore Federal Court against the Ward Food Products corporation, the Ward Baking corporation, the General Baking corporation, the Continental Baking corporation, the United States Bakeries corporation, and several individuals, including William B. Ward.

The Ward interests have been merging several hundred baking companies, and recently organized the Ward Food Products corporation, which is intended to trustify all the companies that produce ingredients that go into the manufacture of bread.

This corporation has all the earmarks of a vast feudal system that would control the nation's bread output and provide hospitals and old age homes for its employees. Another provision of the charter permits the company to care for the health of children, although this, likewise, is optional.

The government's petition aims to prevent the formation of the trust and asks that the defendants be adjudged to have violated both the Sherman and the Clayton anti-trust acts, and that they be enjoined from any act in furtherance of the alleged combination.

### DIP INTO TREASURY.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has permitted large corporations to write off more than \$100,000,000 for war amortization, the Senate has been informed by its special committee that is investigating the bureau.

These allowances were "not based on the solicitor's ruling," the committee said. The steel trust drew the largest plum, \$27,926,412. The Crucible Steel Company was next with \$8,912,879. A score of other large corporations secured amounts ranging from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

"Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph."—Thomas Paine.

### SHOE REPAIRERS.

A realization that membership in a trade union is a good investment can readily be discerned when a comparison is made between the organized and the unorganized. Some few years ago the shoe repairers in this city were well organized, and at that time they enjoyed the fruits that come from a common understanding one with the other.

Organization was just as essential to protect those advantages gained as it was to procure them. Some of the "know it all" thought differently, and conceived the idea that a saving would be effected if they could escape the necessity of paying dues. Then apathy and indifference set in and the membership dwindled below the point of usefulness.

That the shoe repairers are paying dearly for their mistaken judgment is very evident today. Those who control the destinies of the unorganized did not hesitate to take advantage of their weakness, with the result that the hours of labor were increased and wages were correspondingly lowered to the saturation point.

That these men could not remain serene and indifferent to this state of affairs was expected. They are now coming back into the ranks of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union where they belong, and judging from the opinions being expressed at the meetings it is safe to predict that they have aroused from their slumber, and will in the future keep pace with present-day civilization.

Quite a number of union shop cards have been distributed in various shops in the city, and trade unionists and friends are particularly requested to patronize these establishments, and to tell them why. That is the fraternal spirit which will lead us all to victory.

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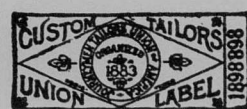
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## MEDITATIONS ON PEACE AND WAR.

By E. Guy Talbot.

## I. The Hall of Mirrors at Versailles.

We were standing one day in the famous Hall of Mirrors in the old palace of the kings of France at Versailles. It was in this historic hall that the statesmen and pseudo-statesmen of the nations of the world met at the close of the World War to write the peace that should mark an end of war.

As we stood in that hall of memories we thought of other scenes of similar character that had been enacted here in this palace of destiny. We looked out over the wonderfully beautiful gardens of Versailles and saw in fancy an army of ten million men march past the palace of peace. They were those who had died on fields of battle, the flower of the young manhood of the nations of earth. They came from the graveyards of war; from Gallipoli, with its hundred thousand white crosses; from the smoky wastes of Poland; from the human slaughter house at Verdun; from the disease-swept plains of Serbia; from Central Africa and from Archangel and Vladivostok.

Then there limped past another army of ten million, wounded and maimed, shell-shocked and insane, men who never again would take their places in the busy work of the world. Like their comrades from the graves, they were a part of the human sacrifices to Moloch and Mars, the twin gods of greed and hate.

Following these came another army of many millions who died as a by-product of war, of famine, disease and massacre. Among them were countless thousands of women and little children. This army was larger than those that had gone before, representing the direct sacrifice of war. They knew not why they died. They were simply in the way of the horrible Juggernaut of war.

Then there passed in review that vast, innumerable horde of widows and orphans; those that longed for the sound of a loved voice they never again would hear, and for the touch of a dear hand forever still in death. This spectral army of countless millions of Russian, German, French, British, Austrian, Italian and American widows and orphans represented the acme of war's woe and misery and suffering and sacrifice.

As these mighty armies of young men and widows and children passed in review through the gardens of the Palace of Peace, we wondered if they knew that all their suffering and sacrifice and death had been in vain. The war clouds were again hovering like a death pall over Europe. The peace of Versailles was not a peace; it was hardly even a truce. Already the war preparations were going on apace, getting ready for "the next great war." The war budgets of the nations were far greater than they were before the war started in 1914.

As we thought of all the death and suffering and destruction that centered in that famous, and yet infamous, Hall of Mirrors, we remembered that the statesmen and pseudo-statesmen who wrote the celebrated Peace of Versailles saw only themselves in those mirrors and not those spectral armies of woe and death. The "war to end war" had ended with Mars, the grotesque god of war and hate, supremely victorious.

## Lausanne and Lake Geneva.

What memories cluster around the shores of Lake Geneva! More international movements have headquarters here on this historic lake, especially at Geneva, than anywhere else in the world. On the shores of Lake Geneva new civilizations have been born and the currents of human destiny changed into new channels.

It was at Lausanne on the banks of Lake Geneva where the statesmen and diplomats of England, France, Italy, Greece and Turkey, with the United States sitting in as a silent listener, met for many weary months in 1923 and tried in vain to solve the perplexing and baffling Near East problem.

That problem had vexed the statesmen of many generations in the various European countries. The Peace of Lausanne, when it was finally signed, has proved to be quite as illusive and delusive as the Peace of Versailles. Bound up in this so-called peace pact are the seeds of future disastrous wars.

As we stood that day looking out over the peaceful waters of Lake Geneva, our minds dwelt not so much on the history of the past that centered around this lake, but on the contemporary history then being made, affecting the lives and destinies of nations and peoples two thousand miles away across the Bosphorus in the Near East. Every point of honor represented by the United States, and at first insisted on by some of the European powers, was finally scrapped. The Turk, who was crushed as no nation in the world ever was crushed at the close of the world war, now came out victorious over all the rest of the world.

Armenia was completely forgotten by those great powers that had guaranteed her people a homeland. No people in modern times has suffered as have the Armenians. With high hopes they entered the armies of Russia and the Allies when the World War came. They were promised a homeland, and that is all that they have wanted for generations. The so-called Christian powers, including the United States, treated their promises to Armenia exactly as Germany had treated her promises to Belgium—as mere scraps of paper. The Turks solved the problem of Christian minorities by the simple expedient of wholesale extermination by massacre and deportation. It was a definite policy, ruthlessly carried out, for the complete extermination of the Christian populations of Turkey.

Peace based on justice and righteousness is the only peace that can endure. The peace of Lausanne is based on treachery, hate, fear and injustice. It only marks a truce. Constantinople and the Dardanelles and the Straits of the Bosphorus are again in the hands of the Turks. The Allies were humbled in the dust as Lausanne at the feet of the smiling and bland Turkish diplomats. Nobody, least of all the Turk himself, believes that the treaty of Lausanne marks the closing chapter in the Near East problem.

## The Tinder Box of Europe.

For three days we traveled on the well-equipped "Orient Express" for two thousand miles over the famous Berlin to Bagdad Railroad across the Balkan States. This area of the world has long been known as the "tinder box of Europe." Most of the great wars of history have been in this southwestern European peninsula, or at least have had their inception in this region. It will be remembered that it was at the little town of Sarajevo, on the old Austrian-Serbian frontier, where the World War started. Here it was that a half-witted Serbian lad threw the bomb that killed the archduke of Austria. The bomb was the match applied to the powder magazines of Europe which started the world conflagration, which finally leaped across the Atlantic Ocean and engulfed America in its seething vortex in the muddy fields of France.

Now it needs only such another match to start another war that would be more terrible and horrible by far than was the World War. A tiny spark is enough to again light a fire in the tinder box of Europe, a fire that nothing can keep from spreading to the farthest corners of the earth. The Balkan question is not solved any more than is the Near East question. In Belgrade and Sofia and Bucharest and Constantinople and Athens, one

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constantly comes in touch with the sinister undercurrents of intrigue and suspicion and hate out of which wars spring.

Hates persist in these Balkan states in a way that is hard to understand in the western world. Only when hates and suspicions and fears give place to good-will and trust and mutual interest can the certainty of war be averted. The Greek hates and distrusts the Turk and the Bulgarian. The Serb hates and fears the Italian. The Roumanian hates and despises the Bulgarian. The Turk fanatically hates all these Balkan peoples who were once a part of his proud domain.

The scourge of the war-torn world is hate—bitter, implacable hate. To make the soldiers fight to the utmost it was necessary to make them hate the enemy against whom they fought. Hate was the prime purpose of propaganda in all countries during and since the war. Peace between the nations depends absolutely on destroying this spirit of hate, and in its stead building up a spirit of good-will. Machinery of high sounding phrases and well-oiled programs will not bring permanent peace. They may help to keep a truce, but peace goes much deeper than a mere truce. The world waits for the application of the gospel of Prince of Peace to international and inter-racial relations. Only when this is done can there be a lasting and real peace.

### FASCISM'S TRUE FACE.

The spread of fascism and fascist ideas in countries outside of Italy is very largely due to the mistaken ideas which are prevalent as to what fascism really is. In France, for instance, large sections of the people are dissatisfied with the constant change of government and ultra-nationalist elements profit by the discontent to urge the need for some "strong personality" who will restore "orderly conditions"; in other words, for a French Mussolini, whose advent will also mean the suppression of public opinion after the Mussolini model.

Even some workers honestly believe that Mussolini is a typically strong man. So little is he understood that he is often compared with Nero and other Roman emperors—a comparison very flattering to Mussolini, but less to the emperors in question! For, although the constitution under which they flourished was altogether abominable, these emperors, considering the times in which they lived, were undoubtedly genuine personalities, which Mussolini most assuredly is not.

Even today, each passing occasion makes it clear that Mussolini is indeed no outstanding personality. His methods are not those of the "strong man," but rather those of a sly and crafty hypocrite who is always on the watch to make capital out of the meanest instincts of humanity. These, too, are the characteristics of fascists. They revel in murder and arson. Their actions are those of men in whom fear, uneasy conscience and hysteria have created a pandemonium of mad rage. It is not so much the "great" needs of fascism—at first sight these might pass for the outcome of a policy of stern repression—it is the petty details of fascist methods and practices which show the depth of their moral degradation.

If the practice of converting systematized hypocrisy may be called an invention, then truly Mussolini is an inventor. For this faculty of constitutionalizing hypocrisy, so to speak, lies at the root of his every action, and takes on the most varied forms.

In one activity alone is Mussolini an expert—that of throwing dust in the eyes of the world.—J. L. W., in Justice.

A lot of folks are too busy doing something foolish and unprofitable to have time to do anything sensible.

### MANAGEMENT-WORKERS' UNITY.

"The time has arrived when the employer is prepared to recognize that trade unions cannot be eliminated," said Sir Henry W. Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, at a meeting of mechanical engineers and railway officials.

The speaker discussed the B. & O. co-operation plan between management and organized shop men which has been adopted by the Canadian system. He said the movement is full of significance to American industry, and he praised the American Federation of Labor policy of co-operation with ownership and management in the elimination of waste in industry as an innovation which has attracted world-wide attention.

"On the Canadian National Railway system we are definitely and irrevocably committed to the principle of co-operation with our employees," said Sir Henry Thornton. He said collective bargaining is just as essential for the welfare of the employee as associations of capital are necessary and useful to the investor.

"I believe the great bulk of our working classes are reasonable, and only seek those things to which they are justly entitled. My personal experience may have been unusual, but I can say frankly that in all of my dealings with working people and trade union officials, I have never found the first to be deaf to reasonable argument and fair treatment, and I have never had one of the latter let me down or pursue a treacherous or dishonest course.

"The experiment in shop co-operation, upon which we have lately embarked, carries with it thus far much promise for the future. We propose to move steadily forward with the leaders of this movement, and we have an abiding faith in its ultimate advantage to both the railway and its vast army of employees."

Sir Henry thanked President Jewell of the American Federation of Labor Railway Employees' Department and his associates for valuable contributions they have made to co-operation. He said the object of union-management co-operation is to furnish continuity of employment. He saw no reason why, if successfully applied to railway shop work, it should not be applied to other industries.

He declared a revolution is a social explosion which did a great deal of useless harm, and that it is the burden of far-seeing individuals to bring about improvements in the social system "which are evolutions as distinguished from revolutions."

"There is no material psychological difference between the ruthless capitalist and the explosive Bolshevik," he added. "It is only the accident of birth which makes either the one or the other."

### SCHOOL TO BEAR NAME OF GOMPERS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

One of the several new school buildings to be erected in Chicago in the near future will be named the Samuel Gompers School, in memory of the late president of the American Federation of Labor.

The Samuel Gompers School will be an elementary school located on 123rd Street, in the south side industrial district. Several names had been proposed for this school but the Board of Education finally decided in favor of Gompers.

John A. English, organizer of Chicago Typographical Union No. 61 and a member of the board, offered the name of Gompers in response to a resolution adopted by the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor, which urged that the name of the deceased leader be thus honored in various parts of the nation.

It is hoped that officers of the American Federation of Labor will be present when the Samuel Gompers School is dedicated.

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## LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—How many anthracite miners are killed each year while at work?

A.—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, recently declared that approximately 600 anthracite mine workers are killed and 39,000 injured each year by accidents in and around mines.

Q.—Who is Canuto A. Vargas?

A.—Mr. Vargas is *labor attache* from the Mexican government to the United States, stationed at the Mexican Embassy in Washington. He was formerly Spanish language secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor and previous to that was secretary of the Morenci, Ariz., Miners' Union, Local 70, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Q.—Has the strike of the metal polishers at the Cribben and Sexton stove factory of Chicago been settled?

A.—The Metal Polishers' International Union reports that the strike was satisfactorily adjusted on January 25th, every condition demanded by the union being granted.

Q.—Is benzol dangerous to workers handling it?

A.—The final report of the committee on benzol poisoning of the National Safety Council states that after an exhaustive study of actual conditions it has been decided that the use of benzol in industrial plants (except in closed mechanical systems) is dangerous, even when workers are "protected" by most complete and effective exhaust ventilation.

Q.—What light have recent investigations thrown on the question of why women work?

A.—Investigations by the United States Women's Bureau indicate that women work because they must, the same as men. The Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council says of this question: "Few women work for love of the economic independence extreme feminists talk about. They work because of their own economic dependence of that of their fathers, their husbands, or their prospective husbands. Of the eight and one-half million working women in the United States, few work for pin money. They work because they must. There is nothing deep and mysterious about it. They work to eat, to clothe themselves, to put a roof over their heads. They are not amateur workers. They are professional workers."

There was a revolutionary consciousness in Jesus; not, of course, in the common use of the word "revolutionary," which connects it with violence and bloodshed. But Jesus knew that he had come to kindle a fire on earth. \* \* \* His mother in her song had recognized in her own experience the settled custom of God to "put down the proud and exalt them of low degree," to "fill the hungry with good things and to send the rich empty away. \* \* \* The Son of Mary expected a great reversal of values.—Walter Rauschenbusch.

If you are on the side of the spoilers, then you are a bad man. If you are on the side of social justice, then you are a good one. There is no effective test of high morality at the present day save this.—Grant Allen, English essayist and nature student, 1849-1899.

## TEAMSTERS CONDEMN BILL.

(By International Labor News Service.)

At a meeting of the general executive board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, held at the national headquarters of the union, President Tobin made a report covering conditions generally in the labor movement and the board took action on a number of matters. President Tobin directed attention of the board to the appeal sent out by President Green of the American Federation of Labor in behalf of the striking anthracite miners. The board discussed the appeal, but deferred action on it until later. The board went on record as condemning the bill introduced into Congress proposing to put all heavy trucking and the operation of motor busses going from one state to another under the direction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was pointed out that if truck and bus employees wanted a raise in wages it could only be obtained after a raise in carrying rates was secured and that the increase then would have to come from the Interstate Commerce Commission. The union will fight the proposed legislation as being inimical to labor.

## WHAT IS DYING?

An unknown author has written of the change that must come to every life in these beautiful, comforting words:

"I am standing upon the seashore. A ship at my feet spreads her white sails to the morning breeze and starts for the blue ocean. She is an object of beauty and strength and I stand and watch her until at length she hangs like a speck of white cloud just where the sea and sky come down to mingle with each other.

"Then someone at my side says:

"There! She's gone!"

"Gone where? Gone from my sight—that is all. She is just as large in mast and hull and spar as she was when she left my side and just as able to bear her load of living freight to the place of destination.

"Her diminished size is in me, not in her; and just at the moment when some one at my side says, 'There! She's gone,' there are other eyes watching her coming, and other voices ready to take up the glad shout, 'There she comes!'

"And that is dying."—Belleflower Herald.

## FREEDOM.

By James Russell Lowell.

Men! whose boast it is that ye  
Come of fathers brave and free,  
If there breathe on earth a slave,  
Are ye truly free and brave?  
If ye do not feel the chain  
When it works a brother's pain,  
Are ye not base slaves indeed,  
Slaves unworthy to be freed?

Is true Freedom but to break  
Fetters for our own dear sake,  
And, with leathern hearts, forget  
That we owe mankind a debt?  
No! True Freedom is to share  
All the chains our brothers wear,  
And, with heart and hand, to be  
Earnest to make others free!

They are slaves who fear to speak,  
For the fallen and the weak;  
They are slaves who will not choose  
Hatred, scoffing and abuse,  
Rather than in silence shrink  
From the truths they needs must think:  
They are slaves who dare not be  
In the right with two or three.

On this account it is evident, that if we look at mankind in the aggregate, their moral and intellectual conduct is regulated by the moral and intellectual notions prevalent in their own time. There are, of course, many persons who will rise above those notions, and many others who will sink below them. But such cases are exceptional, and form a very small proportion of the total amount of those who are nowise remarkable either for good or for evil. An immense majority of men must always remain in a middle state, neither very foolish nor very able, neither very virtuous nor very vicious, but slumbering on in a peaceful and decent mediocrity, adopting without much difficulty the current opinions of the day, making no inquiry, exciting no scandal, causing no wonder, just holding themselves on a level with their generation, and noiselessly conforming to the standard of morals and of knowledge common to the age and country in which they live.—Buckle.

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## LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

## OUR IMPROVED ENVIRONMENT—I.

When the discoverers and explorers of America came, they found Nature pure and undefiled, or almost undefiled. Uncivilized men do not defile Nature. They leave it much as they find it.

The first job of the settlers was to improve Nature. First and foremost was the necessity to preserve their lives. Despite a contrary fancy, Nature and man's necessities are not in the happiest accord. Wild animals have the capacity to disembowel mere man. He freezes in the cold. Hence the home, in primitive America represented by the log cabin, whose sheltering qualities have been enshrined in our hearts, the inspiration of our poets, the center of our emotions and affections. Home! Be it ever so humble! Deep-rooted and ineffaceable, the love of home survives its passing.

When necessary shelter had been provided, men turned their attention to other things—to improving their environment it is called today. Our present "high type of civilization" then was in the making. The foundations were laid. Note the happy results. One-time peaceful valleys whose hills were covered with woods are now improved so vastly that smokestacks belch forth poisonous gases and smokes that have destroyed the vegetation; factories and mills vomit poisonous spue into the streams until the fish have died. But we have flivvers and steam-heated apartments and—juvenile delinquency and crime.

Paul Scharrenberg, discussing "Crime: Why? Is There a Cure?" in the Clarion of January 22, comments: "Man's environment has improved." I wonder if that is not a bald assumption. I wonder just what constitutes improvement in man's environment. I wonder if the handiwork of man is so very much better than the handiwork of God. I wonder if smokestacks are more edifying than giant trees. I wonder if the modern home, whether it be in the factory district, surrounded by the monuments of man's making, or in the hotel and apartment district, is really better than the log cabin in the wilderness.

The log cabin was in fact a refuge, a sanctuary, a place of safety when there was no other. It was home. But man's environment has improved. Now there is no wilderness, and all that remains of the old-fashioned home is the poetry which has enshrined the word in our hearts. Often the shops and offices where men and women work offer more comforts and conveniences than the place where they eat and sleep which they call home. Wistful yearning and poetic imagination cannot overcome the stern reality.

The old-fashioned home is gone—perhaps forever. It followed the cross-roads wagon shop and the village livery-stable into inusitation because, painful though it be to record, it was not needed any more. What man doesn't need, or what he thinks he doesn't need, though it be as precious as rubies, he casts aside. That is the high road of progress, and we pride ourselves upon our progressivism.

Load up the flivver! Let's go!

It was at St. John's Church, Richmond, Virginia, that Patrick Henry, that fiery tongued orator, in a memorable speech, denounced the articles of the English king to enslave the colonists (March 25, 1775). The speech ended with this remarkable peroration: "Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it! Almighty God, I know not what course others may take but as for me, give me liberty or give me death."

## CONVICT LABOR PLAN OPPOSED.

Contract labor in penal institutions "can only be regarded as a necessary evil," said Governor Fields, in his biennial message to the Kentucky general assembly.

"In too many instances," said the governor, "it is the policy of contractors to extract each day from the prison laborer every ounce of his strength and endurance, thereby imposing hardships that could not be negotiated for any reasonable consideration, if at all, in private employment. Furthermore, the profits of such employment go to the employer, whereas they should go to the dependent wives and children of prisoners.

"The poverty and need of the wives and children of prisoners—the innocent victims of their tragedies—is a problem that addresses itself to the state and to society for solution."

Governor Fields declared that prisoners should be employed on road work and in the manufacture of goods for state use, with a certain percentage of the convict's earnings to go to his dependents.

The road work should be done by prisoners who have earned one-half of their parole, rather than maintaining road camps filled with irresponsible prisoners.

"It is inconceivable that a prisoner who had served with a good record half of the time necessary to entitle him to parole would desert from a road camp, and his knowledge of the fact that if he failed to render efficient service he would lose his assignment to the road (and thereby lose to his family their share of his earnings) should and no doubt would inspire him to give the best service of which he was capable," the governor said.

## DYNAMITE FRAME-UP.

The dynamiting charges against 10 members of the Buffalo Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees collapsed in Federal Judge Howe's court when a jury returned a verdict of not guilty for four of the trade unionists.

Judge Howe had previously dismissed six of the defendants. When the jury brought in its verdict, the court said:

"Gentlemen of the jury, your verdict is absolutely right. I heartily approve it. The defendants are discharged."

During the trial the prosecuting attorney apologized for the character of some of his witnesses. The prosecution's leading witness was condemned by Judge Howe because of admitted perjury.

One of the accused was American Federation of Labor Organizer Collins. They were charged with conspiring to dynamite the roadbed of the International Railway Company's line on August 17, 1922, at the height of the carmen's strike against the so-called Mitten management, that operates a company "union" in Philadelphia and which attempted to install this system on the International line.

The unionists insisted that they were victims of a frame-up.

It is not the critic who counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbled, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs and comes short again and again, because there is no effort without error and shortcoming; who does actually strive to do the deeds; who knows the great enthusiasm, the great devotion, spends himself in a worthy cause; who at the best knows in the end the triumph of high achievement, and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat.—Theodore Roosevelt.

Every now and then the man who thinks it is such a lead-pipe cinch to evade the prohibition enforcement officers gets a rude jolt.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1926

William Z. Foster went to Moscow in an effort to regain his place of leadership of the Communists forces in America. and the Soviet Government seems to have performed in its usual way, for reports received in this country now are to the effect that Foster is languishing in one of the Moscow jails and that his stay is likely to be somewhat indefinite.

The progress and prosperity of every union is more or less wrapped up in the success of every other union. One cannot go very far ahead of the others, because the tendency is for the laggards to drag the leaders down. It is, therefore, important to every member of a union to see to it that he does his part in promoting the progress of all unions as well as his own. The simplest and easiest way to do this is by demanding the union label on all articles purchased, thus helping the other fellow and, incidentally helping yourself.

Congressman Box has introduced a bill which would let a flood of Mexicans into the United States and make it easier and cheaper for those who desire to exploit the Mexican workers to fill the labor market with such numbers as to make it impossible for half of them to secure employment, and the Congressman is encouraged and cheered by every cheap labor huckster in the country. They do not care whether the Mexicans are able to get jobs. In fact, they are glad to learn that men are unable to get work, because such a condition enables them to cut wages to the bone. The Box bill should be overwhelmingly defeated.

Mussolini, Italy's hard-boiled boss, virtually threatens war with Germany in a swashbuckling speech in the Italian Chamber of Deputies and the Italian jingoes almost explode with delight, the while they vociferously applaud. The approval given Mussolini's blood-thirsty baying shows the extent to which he has crushed the spirit of peace and good will in Italy. Apparently, under the dictator's sway, Italy is ready to embark on a career of imperialism and aggression that can only end in black disaster for the poverty-stricken Italian peasants and city workers. If they swallow the bitter dose which Mussolini is preparing for them, their acquiescence will help to confirm the assertion of the Italian poet of the fifteenth century who wrote that "the people is a beast of muddy brain" and will give force to the assertion of the extremists that the masses of Italy are incapable of managing their own affairs.

## A Good Start

Recently the city of Sacramento secured a new Secretary for its Chamber of Commerce, and the first organization he visited was the Federated Trades Council of the Capital City. He indicated by this action, as well as by what he had to say, that he has the right idea concerning the manner in which a really helpful organization of the kind he represented should function. In addressing the Trades Council he said:

"Organized labor is an important factor in a community's welfare. In taking over the work as secretary-manager of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce I am particularly delighted to find a situation in which there has been and is such harmonious co-operation between the labor elements of the community and its business interests.

"In spite of some exceptions, I think it is generally realized that the day of real industrial co-operation between labor and capital throughout the United States is rapidly arriving. True, there are still great differences of opinion and there will continue to be many conflicts in regard to judgment as applied to different situations, but it is generally recognized among leading men that organized labor has played a great part in the upbuilding of American life and that today, under the direction of conservative, reasonable and intelligent men, it is serving a great purpose as a means of assisting in elevating the standards of American life and of bringing home to the laborer the necessity of wise and conservative action.

"In all of these matters education and the time required for the penetration of educational processes are all-important. Sometimes some of us attempt to hurry things too much. We fail to realize that by discussion and mutual interchange of ideas the development of mutual confidence, little by little differences are ironed out and a common understanding of the other man's point of view is created.

"Industrial peace is the greatest asset which any community can have in a forward movement. Industrial peace can almost invariably be obtained, provided there is a reasonable attitude in the approach on both sides of an argument. It is the "perversity of animate things" pride, prejudice, stubborn belief in one's own position, whether right or wrong, that leads to real dissension, and the time is rapidly arriving in the United States of America when industrial co-operation between capital and labor will be completely recognized as the basis for all effort.

"In the final analysis the interests of both capital and labor are mutual. In fact, they are interdependent. They supplement each other. Both are essential in the maintenance and development of our great industrial and commercial interests. These interests in turn are of service only as they tend to elevate living conditions and to make possible greater prosperity—not for the few—but for all.

"In a great constructive movement running over generations naturally there can be no such thing as infallibility. Organized labor has been at times in the wrong, as have been the employers, but the bright prospect of the future is based on the fact that the tendencies both among employers and organized labor are to work toward common ends and through frank discussion to carry out policies which will be for the common benefit. No one class should ever aim to control. All classes should seek to fit in their objectives with a general plan for the good of the entire nation."



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

There has always been in the United States a few people, financially interested in Mexico, who have ceaselessly endeavored to provoke trouble between that government and ours, but fortunately they have not been able to accomplish their purpose owing to the opposition of the Presidents who occupied the White House at the time. Just now this group of people is endeavoring to have our State Department coerce Mexico into ignoring its own laws, and it is to be hoped that President Coolidge will not permit them to be successful in this instance. Land ownership in Mexico is a Mexican question.

Senator Nye of North Dakota, the latest arrival in the United States Senate, was not wanted there by highly protected manufacturers, but being in the Senate wants to learn about wages and working conditions in "protected" mills. So he has introduced a resolution creating a Senate committee of seven to include members of the three parties represented in the Senate, to visit and investigate wages and working conditions in cotton, woolen, worsted, steel and aluminum factories and mills and report what they find to the Senate. Senator Nye's resolution cites the fact that last August the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor adopted a resolution asking the President to have an investigation made of these conditions in the textile mills, and it was not done. Senator Nye proposes to have it done.

Why worry over the mean things which are said of you and which may come to you, when you know you are going straight and doing the right thing? You can not go through life without enemies, if you amount to anything. If you are contented to be spineless, a molly-coddle, a will-o'-the-wisp, with no set ideas or principles, you might go on and on without making bitter enemies but what would you be worth to yourself or anyone else? Stand for something which is worth while, and stick to it. There is little to this popularity stuff. Get some fight into yourself. Steer straight and let the backbiters continue their sport. Even a man who is worsted in a fair and square fight has some respect for the man who has beaten him in an honest way. But none has respect or strong personal regard for the lukewarm individual who has not enough backbone to stand up for anything.

The dries claim that it is impossible to amend the Constitution so as to wipe out the present deplorable condition that prevails with relation to law enforcement because thirteen states can be depended upon to oppose any such amendment. If that be true, then those thirteen states must accept responsibility for maintaining a policy that is the direct opposite of government of the people, by the people and for the people, and for the consequences which must necessarily follow tyranny of that kind. That the great mass of the people are disgusted with the condition of affairs that now exists there can be but little doubt. Prohibition is a failure and some of those who most enthusiastically supported it a decade ago now freely admit that it is impossible of enforcement and are now willing to see a change toward rational legislation on the liquor question. If the present Congress does not respond to this sentiment of the people, the next Congress will surely find a great many new faces among the members, even though some of these now occupying seats in the House may change the faces they are wearing at present and thus remain at the pie counter for a while longer.

## WIT AT RANDOM

"Do you have animal crackers?"  
 "No, but we have some very nice dog biscuits."  
 —The Progressive Grocer.

Grocer (to boy)—Hm! So you want a job, eh? Do you ever tell lies?

Boy—No, but I'd be willing to learn.—The Progressive Grocer.

Teacher—Use "cauterize" in a sentence.  
 Billy—I knew she was mine the moment I caught her eyes.—Snow Hill (N. C.) Standard-Laconic.

"Adolf, give me some money for an evening dress!"

"Where is the one you had?"  
 "A moth has eaten it!"—Sondagsnisse-Strix (Stockholm).

The entire program gave a clear representation of the efficiency of the local telephone company, which handles 62,000 calls every day, making only three mistakes in every call.—From a news item in a Western paper.

Loquacious Barber (after a good half-an-hour of it)—And what would you like on your hair, sir?

Weary Customer—My hat—just as soon as you can manage it!—London Opinion.

"Does your man work, Mrs. Waggs?"  
 "Oh, yes; he peddles balloons whenever there's a parade in town. What does your husband do?"  
 "He sells smoked glasses during eclipses of the sun."—Life.

Visitor—I should think, by the look of things, that nothing ever happens here.

Native—Oh! It be a pretty lively place for its size—why, it's not two weeks since we had an eclipse of the moon!—The Passing Show (London.)

Judge (to prospective jurymen)—So you've formed an opinion of the case?

P. J.—Yes, your honor, one look at that man convinced me he was guilty.

Judge—Heavens! Man, that's the prosecuting attorney!—Wabash Caveman.

Negro Caller at Hospital—I came to see how mah fren' Joe Brown was gettin' along.

Nurse—Why he's getting along fine; he's convalescing now.

Negro—Well, I'll just sit down and wait till he's through.—Brockton Call.

City Bred (pointing to a haystack):—What kind of a house is that?

Country Bred—That ain't a house, that's hay.

City Bred—Say! You can't fool me—hay doesn't grow in a lump like that!

It may have been some of our General Electric friends who annoyed the old maid. Anyway, she was shocked by the language used by two of them who were repairing the wires close to her house.

She wrote to the company expressing her indignation, and the foreman was asked to report.

Any one familiar with electrical workers will know that he told the simple truth when he reported:

"Me and Bill Fairweather were on this job. I was up on the pole and accidentally let the hot lead fall on Bill. It went down his neck. Then he said, 'You really must be more careful, Harry.'"  
 —Forbes Magazine.

## THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Almost everybody's morning paper—and also their evening paper—presents about every so often a cartoon showing "the public" in dire distress, helpless, just out of luck. "The public" as caricatured or cartooned, is a wizzened little person with scraggly "lace curtains," low forehead, wobbly knees, a forehead lacking the least sign of aggression, eyes bereft of any of the light of intelligence, not to speak of combat. "The public" of the cartoons is the "fall guy" who is continually stepped on and who doesn't seem to have the least idea of what to do about it.

Why is it that when cartoonists want to depict the people en masse they produce such a helpless, spineless creature? Why must they picture a dried-up elderly waif who looks as if he might have been found in the ash can or in the fag end of a department store remnant sale of odds and ends? Why is this atrocious bit of frayed-out, played-out near-humanity presented to us as representing "the public"? Where do cartoonists get their "types" anyhow? Where did they find this alleged "public," this shot-to-pieces fag end of helplessness and hopelessness? Where did they find the poor fish and what made them think he typified the public?

It's time something was done about such atrocities. It's time cartoonists were dragged forth in the early morning hours, tried by court martial and shot without breakfast every time they perpetrate a repetition of "the public" as the last edition of a dried apple. If the public really is so brainless, so utterly helpless, so completely unable to cross the street alone, so fagged and fogged, so wizened and withered and wilted, so down at the heel, so empty above the ears, so weak in the knees—if the public is like that, then by the eternal fizz the public deserves what it gets in this world. The poor sap of the cartoons doesn't even think, doesn't even throw up a feeble elbow when he is hit, doesn't fight back, doesn't betray the slightest sign of intelligence, interest in life, or desire for self-protection. He excites no pity, no compassion, no interest. He's a joke and the world will forever laugh at him because the world is healthy and always laughs at simpletons and boobs and funny little guys who don't know where they're going or why.

Why can there not be a public worth looking at in the cartoons? Why can there not be a public that comes somewhere near fitting the masses of the people—a creature of some decency of proportions, some show of life, some kick left in him, some little bulge above the eyes at least? The public of the cartoons should get off the stage, along with the stage Irishman, the laborer of the square cap, the comedy Jew and Lo, the poor Indian.

## TO BALLOT ON HOME QUESTION.

Members of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union will hold a referendum vote next month on a Barbers' home proposal.

The membership must indicate its willingness to provide sufficient funds for the home. No eligible person shall be accepted as a resident of such home until land is purchased and improvements are completed and paid for. This will require a period of four years at the rate of 35 cents per member per month. The assessment will raise \$772,800 for the initial investment. It will require 35 cents per month per member thereafter to maintain the home.



**INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS.**  
By Alexander J. Wedderburn, Jr., President of the  
League of American Inventors.  
Written for International Labor News Service.

### THE OWENS BOTTLE MACHINE.

The Owens bottle machine is a very remarkable invention in many respects. With it the rule seems to have been broken that a money-making patent is only a scrap of paper until it has been thoroughly litigated. The Owens machine, which has made an enormous amount of money in the past dozen years, seems never to have been in court. Many an invention has gone its way making hundreds of thousands, but a millions-making patent has to look out for infringers.

The Owens invention, a mechanical marvel, has revolutionized the bottle-making industry. In 1915 the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia (the famous old Franklin Institute) in drawing up its report on the Cresson medal award for that year, said: "Owens has succeeded in producing an entirely automatic machine. It is claimed that since its introduction in 1908, it has reduced the price of the ware it makes, by 16 per cent.

For some reason not easily understood, the bottle machine which Owens devised in 1903 was not very conspicuous in a commercial way until about 1908. In that year there were produced by the Owens machine in the United States only about 105,000,000 bottles. Eight years later, in the same territory that machine was turning out 1,565,000,000.

With all this to his credit, Owens went to England and set up a plant. This he sold, with the Continental European rights, for \$3,000,000. He placed his machine on a number of markets outside of Europe.

This inventor has shown all through his career that he was a man of business. He was born just before the Civil War in that part of Virginia which is now West Virginia. His parents had come from County Wexford, Ireland, and settled in Virginia about 1842. Michael Owens went to work as a boy in a glass factory at Wheeling and became extremely proficient at the trade. When he was 29, having become known outside of his town as an expert glass man, he was offered a position with the Libbey Glass Works of Toledo. He later became a partner of Libbey.

The value of the Owens invention can be better shown by contrast. One 15-unit machine, making 250 gross of bottles in 12 hours, can be operated by one unskilled man. To produce the same amount on the semi-automatic machines requires at least eight machines and 48 men, eight of whom must be skilled laborers.

Today a vast majority of the bottles produced in America are made on the Owens machine.

The Magazine of Wall Street says: "Today, if our industrial organization is to advance, we must have immigrants. \* \* \* A surplus of the laboring population is a precondition of the advancement of industry. This does not mean unemployment but what may be termed quasi-employment." Happy thought! When a man is without a job and unable to get credit at the grocery, he may find much comfort in the reflection that his condition is that of quasi-employment and is a contribution to the advancement of industry.—The Baptist, Chicago, Illinois.

Many politicians of our time lay down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to be free till they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool who resolved not to go into the water till he had learned to swim. If men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait forever.—Lord Macaulay.

### CHURCH LEADERS AND PROHIBITION.

By Ed Gammons.

Dr. Empringham started something when he gave voice to the opinion of the temperance association, composed of laymen and clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, against the evils they believed associated with the present policy of prohibition. These substantial citizens believe that the sale of beer and light wines will end a condition which menaces health, morals and citizenship.

Within a very brief period Cardinal Hayes of New York, Cardinal O'Connell of Boston and Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago, the three highest authorities of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, took a similar stand. Archbishop Messmer of Milwaukee, another Roman Catholic leader, backed up the cardinals. "I favor modification of the Volstead Act to permit the sale of light wines and beer, but barring the saloon," he stated.

Professor Theodore Graebner, editor of the "Lutheran Witness," official organ of the Missouri Synod, asserts that the synodical conference of the Lutheran Church believes that the Volstead Act would be obeyed, "but is out of sympathy with the Prohibition Act." He further asserts that Martin Luther, John Knox, John Wesley and other leaders of the reformation were drinkers of beer and wine. The insistence of some churches on total abstinence is a reversal on this point of historic Protestantism, Professor Graebner states. Giving a final thrust to "the churches which have put over prohibition through the political organization, the Anti-Saloon League," the learned editor said, "These churches furthermore look upon the state as the secular arm of the church, which shall enforce obedience to church regulations by the policeman's billy and handcuffs."

Lord Astor, evidently speaking for Lady Astor, who doesn't find retraction easy, states in London that "The fairest way to deal with liquor in England is to have local option, giving the people the right not only of abolishing drink, but also of transferring its sale from private traders to a sort of disinterested public trust."

The action of great American church leaders and citizens, who have no axe to grind, in advocating the sale of beer and wine as an antidote to wholesale law breaking, juvenile delinquency and huge bootlegging rings, some of them with a capital of as high as \$25,000,000, is bound to have some effect on the present condition.

The crime rings, bootlegging combines and the utterly corrupt officialdom, created by the Eighteenth Amendment, will fight hard for a continuation of the status quo. Their opposition to any modification of the Volstead Act is far more serious than that even of the Anti-Saloon League, no longer subsidized by Rockefeller, and daily losing ground and prestige.

There is what I call the American idea. \* \* \* This idea demands, as the proximate organization thereof, a democracy—that is, a government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people; of course, a government of the principles of eternal justice, the unchanging law of God; for shortness' sake I will call it the idea of freedom.—Theodore Parker.

O do not pray for easy lives, pray to be stronger men; do not pray for tasks equal to your powers, pray for powers equal to your tasks. Then the doing of your work shall be no miracle, but you shall be a miracle. Every day you shall wonder at yourself, at the richness of life which has come to you by the grace of God.—Phillips Brooks.

When a man comes to you for advice and you counsel him against his own opinions, he loses all respect for your judgment.



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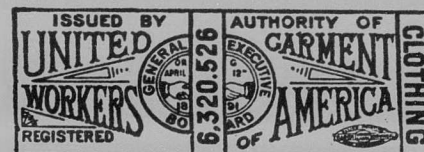
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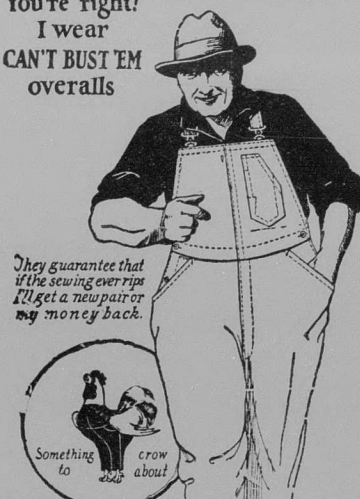
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UNION-MADE SINCE 1884

You're right!  
I wear  
CAN'T BUST 'EM  
overalls



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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.  
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 P. M., 108 Valencia.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.  
Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.  
Brewery Workman No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.  
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.  
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Commercial Telegraphers—Meet 1st Mondays, 274 Russ Bldg.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1146 Market.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.  
Dredgemen No. 895—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers, Labor Temple.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.  
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.  
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.  
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.  
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mailers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.  
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.  
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday: Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.  
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.  
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.  
Poultry Dressers No. 17733—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays 59 Clay.  
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 3053 Sixteenth. Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.  
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.  
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Shipyards Laborers—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.  
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.  
Street Carriers, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.  
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Trades Union Promotional League, Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambardino, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 300 Guerrero.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.  
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



# W. L. DOUGLAS

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CAN'T  
BEAT  
THEM  
FOR STYLE!

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MATCH  
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FOR VALUE!

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B. KATSCHINSKI

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MISSION STORE  
OPEN  
SATURDAY  
EVENINGS  
Until 9:30

## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Charles H. Smith of the musicians, William C. Wagner of the painters, Robert J. Espy of the printers, Johanna Foley of the janitors.

Timothy Healy addressed the last meeting of the Labor Council in the interest of the Community Chest. He was listened to with strict attention during his most eloquent discourse and at the close many delegates put questions to the speaker which were clearly answered, thus removing some of the criticism to which the Chest had previously been subjected because of misunderstandings.

The Labor Council has requested affiliated unions to levy an assessment of one cent per month per member for the support of the Trade Union Promotional League in lieu of the present manner of financing the Label Section. A communication to this effect will be sent to all affiliated unions during the present week.

Dr. Mansbridge of London will address the Labor Council tonight on adult education, a field in which he has been pioneer in Great Britain. He is recognized in the educational world as an authority on the subject and his address will be

of considerable interest because of the fact the labor movement of this city has only within the last few years taken up the development of workers' education.

Members of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union have voted a donation of \$50.00 to the striking miners in the anthracite fields, Secretary M. E. Decker announces. The union at its last meeting admitted two members on transfer and paid out \$85.00 in sick benefits.

A study of the American labor movement and the wage question is to be undertaken by a class composed of members of the Waiters' Union, formed under the Extension Division of the University of California. The first meeting was held last Thursday evening at 8:30 at 1256 Market street, J. Weinberger, secretary of the union, states.

Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare will lecture in this city on March 19, 20 and 21, and the public will be invited. Her lecture will be "Challenge of the Prison." Mrs. O'Hare holds the chair of psychology of Commonwealth College, and has a year's leave of absence for a lecturing tour under the direction of the Union-Made Garment Manufacturers' Association and the United Garment

Workers of America. While union people are backing Mrs. O'Hare in her undertaking, many civic societies are lending aid to rid the country of prison-made goods.

Insurance amounting to \$87.50, covering tools stolen from members of Carpenters' Union No. 2164, was paid this week by Secretary F. H. Fewster. Tool thefts have been on the increase during the last few weeks, according to reports of all carpenters' unions.

The executive board of the United Garment Workers of America arrived in San Francisco yesterday and will hold several sessions here during a stay of about a week. The local union expects to have the International officers remain over for the twenty-fifth anniversary dinner to be given at the Fairmont Hotel on Saturday evening, February 27.

Speakers for the Community Chest are nightly visiting the different unions to explain the manner in which that organization handles the charity funds collected each year. President Stanton of the Labor Council is a member of the board of directors of the Chest and he urges that unions admit the speakers as promptly as possible in order that they may be able to cover a number of meetings each night.

### NEW BOILERMAKERS' STAFF.

Three new names appear on the official roster of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America this month as a result of the convention election in Kansas City last September. They assumed their duties on January 1, along with the other Brotherhood officials, and are:

John Barry, editor and manager of the Boilermakers' Journal, succeeding James B. Casey, who held the position for many years.

M. F. Glenn, international vice-president for the Great Lakes region.

J. N. Davis, international vice-president for the Gulf and South Atlantic region.

Editor Barry is a resident of Danville, Illinois, and has been a member of the Brotherhood since 1903. In 1915 he was elected general chairman of District 42, which office he held until a few months ago. He also served as vice-president of System Federation No. 20 for twelve years and as a member of the executive board of Shop Crafts Division No. 1.

Vice-President Glenn lives in Cleveland, Ohio. He joined the Brotherhood at Springfield, Ohio, in 1893, as an apprentice member. After becoming a journeyman he worked in many parts of the country, was an officer of various local unions and served as international representative of the Brotherhood from 1918 to 1922. Since 1922 he has been chief boiler inspector in Ohio. Brother Glenn is married and the father of three children—two boys and one girl.

Vice-President Davis is a citizen of Savannah, Georgia, but for several years past has been the national legislative representative of the Brotherhood in Washington, which position he still retains in connection with the office of vice-president. He joined the Brotherhood at Waycross, Georgia, in 1909, as an apprentice member. He was shop chairman at several points on the Atlantic Coast Line.

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